

yet thought advisable to make classes higher than an extra the average value of the fleeces. I deem to be 60 cents, although a few fleeces may be found in that sort worth 75 or even 85 cents. The classification will be extended if circumstances seem to require it. As a further illustration of the relative value of wool we may take the standard of prices applied by some of the large manufacturers of fine wool to their sorts after the fleeces have been parted on the staples. Hence:

Super, 80 cts.; Extra, 65 cts.; Prime, 52 cts.; No. 1, 44 cts.; No. 2, 38 cts.; No. 3, 33 cts.; No. 4, 28 cts.; No. 5, 25 cts.; Listing 20 to 22 cents. Extra, 30 cts.; Ficklock 15 No. 1, 63; No. 2, 53; No. 3, 45; No. 4, 38; No. 5, 32; No. 6, 27; No. 7, 23; and Listing 20 cents. I have invariably found it the case that the fine wool manufacturer attaches a much higher value to the fine qualities in his sorts than a manufacturer of medium and coarse wools. The same quality of wool, also, that the manufacturer of low and medium qualities, attaches a higher value to the low qualities, than the fine wool manufacturer does to wool of the same grade. Few if any of the manufacturers of low or medium goods reach a point in the staples scale above 50 cents. They usually make a less number of sorts, and estimate about five cents difference between each.

It needs no argument to show that the manufacturer of superfine broadcloths, cassimeres, etc., etc., flannels or worsted goods, can at the Depot select such wools as are exactly suited to his particular style of goods, without being under the necessity of purchasing a single fleece. He can, with equal facility, if it is for his interest to pay a fair market price according to the relative value of the style or quality he wishes to work; and furthermore that he is not paying for dirt concealed inside of the fleeces instead of wool.

It is for the interest of the wool-grower, as well as the manufacturer, that they should be brought together with the least possible expense, and in a manner that the improvements or frauds of the one should not escape the notice of the other. I have the opinion of several manufacturers—who certainly ought to be consulted in this matter—that full five cents per pound interference when wool finds its way from the grower to them through the ordinary channels of trade. Under the depot system, the charges at present for receiving, sorting and selling, are one cent per pound. This covers all the expense except insurance, which is one-quarter of one percent for each three months the wool remains in the depot unshorn.

Those who have been the friends and supporters of this enterprise, by annually depositing their fleeces, find that it affords an excellent opportunity for having it examined by the best judges. This is a benefit or merit pointed out, and by comparing it side by side with other clips, to learn the true character of their wool. Those who have not had long experience in wool growing will readily admit that this is necessary in order to form a correct opinion of the various styles grown. Agents of the depot forms a kind of an *Exchange*, at which place, during the season for depositing wool, the growers may meet and compare views, communicate and receive information concerning the improvements and the best methods of growing wool. The agent determines, from the sorting of different clips, and the prices obtained for each, which is most profitable, and also where those fleeces, which produce the style of wool they wish to grow, are to be found. Other duties may prevent the forms from being sent to the next meeting, but it is necessary to procure that information which is essential to become a successful grower of wool.

It may readily be seen from what has been said, that in order to ensure a successful production of the Depot system large quantities of wool must be deposited in one clip. It is not to be expected that a sufficient quantity of each sort could be obtained to make it worth the attention of the manufacturer to visit the Depot and make his own purchases. Again, small establishments would have rather than diminish the evils resulting from competition in the market. It is not to be expected that a large number of individuals have an article of the same kind to dispose of, the desire to effect a sale would create competition among the sellers that would not exist if the sale of the whole was to be made by one person. In the latter case the competition is with the buyers, in the former with the sellers; for the uncertainty of another sale from a buyer often operates as an inducement to close a sale at a less price than they believe the article to be worth.

The question will naturally arise, will the manufacturer approve of this system in making his purchases? Knowing that it is a shrewd, cautious, and persevering class of business men, always ready to act upon the principle of purchasing where they can get the cheapest, and selling where they can get the highest price, before deciding upon the feasibility of this Depot system, I visited in many of the most prominent manufacturing establishments, and after presenting the object I had in view, received from them assurances that it met with their cordial approbation. I also received from them the assurance that they would be glad to see the system, and that they would be glad to see the system, and that they would be glad to see the system.

Did time permit, I could here present extracts from numerous letters received from them, expressing their strong desire that the enterprise should be undertaken.

**Effect produced upon wool by keeping of sheep.**—The condition of the animal should be uniform from the time of one shearing until the next. If it is not the case the effect upon the wool will be injurious; for while the sheep is fat, the wool will be of a grosser growth, and the fibre larger; and when it has become poor, the growth will be of a finer texture, and the fibre smaller; and you have this result, (which will readily be discovered by a practical eye in examining a fleece)—two qualities of wool in the same fleece. I have seen fleeces which were well kept for six months after shearing, and then run down in flesh and condition, the next shearing, which was at the end of the staple was one full quality in fineness below the inner end; and when the animal had been well kept at the beginning and end of the year, but poorly kept in the middle of the winter, the difference in the fibre showed the same difference. This not only reduces the quality of the wool in the staple's scale to the lowest, coarsest grade in the fibre, but also makes the fibre weak and tender in the part past, grown when the animal was in poor condition. The result of bad keeping, also, often injures the health of the sheep, which in addition to the evils spoken of gives the wool a knotty appearance and a tightness of the fleece. When the condition of the sheep is good, and they continue vigorous and healthy during the whole year, the fibre of the fleece will be free from knots, and the fleece heavier and more valuable than when they are alternately changing from a high to a low state of flesh. The fleeces of the *fine* should be produced by the high blood of the sheep and not by poor keeping.

**On Washing and Shearing.**—Before turning out to pasture in the spring the sheep should be well washed, care being taken to remove all the locks of wool that would be likely to retain filth. Very early washing often proves injurious; and especially is this true in regard to fine woolled sheep. It should be delayed until the warm weather has fully commenced, which is usually not until June; then the water becomes sufficiently warm to facilitate the removal of the filth from the wool. Too early washing and shearing often expose the sheep to cold storms and the chilling effects of cold nights without the necessary covering provided by nature for them; while too late shearing exposes them to the rays of a hot, burning sun before the new growth of wool has attained a sufficient length to shield them from its effects.

The manner of washing sheep must necessarily vary, for all have not equal facilities. Pools of stagnant water should be avoided. Better not to wash at all, than have your fleeces poorly washed; for if not washed, you arrive at the value of the fleeces compared with clear wool by a well known and established rule of discount. The best mode is to use a running stream, or a vat with a stream of water having a fall of a few feet pouring into it. Just previous to washing, the sheep should be thoroughly wet with soapy substance and oil and gum taken into the water and the wool squeezed with the hands the whole of the filth readily separates from the wool and passes off with the running stream. In the common mode of washing, the soapy substance first passes out of the wool only partially uniting with the oil and gum, after which it is impossible to remove the filth. Care should be taken to take to the water in the hands the whole of the filth readily separates from the wool and passes off with the running stream. In the common mode of washing, the soapy substance first passes out of the wool only partially uniting with the oil and gum, after which it is impossible to remove the filth. Care should be taken to take to the water in the hands the whole of the filth readily separates from the wool and passes off with the running stream.

On the 29th of November, a horrible massacre was perpetrated by the Cyrene Indians at the Presbyterian Mission in the Walla Walla Valley. Dr. White and his wife and eighteen others were killed, and sixty or seventy persons were taken prisoners. The houses belonging to the station were all burned. The prisoners were ransomed, and restored through the agency of Peter Skeen Ogden, Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Major Meek pushed up the river by way of his Washington City. He has dispatched to the Government asking immediate aid.

**SENATOR MOORE.**—This gentleman is receiving more kisses than kisses at the present time, notwithstanding the noble aspirations avowed by him a few days since to attain to the dignity of hangman. Even his own friends give him the cold shoulder. The last number of the *Democratic Review* contains the following, which is all the more valuable from the fact that it comes from an undoubted 'democratic' authority:—

"We shall not waste a word on the disgusting rant of Moore, of Mississippi, who professes his heroic aspirations after a hangman's job, whose functions he is evidently much better fitted to perform than those of a Senator. We protest, in the name of the honorable body to which he belongs, the noble State whose dignity he has lowered, and of our common country, which he disgraces, against language and sentiments which the most abandoned leader of a street mob would hesitate in this country to utter, but which this senseless demagogue hopes will procure him notoriety."

**DEPOT WHEAT.**—The name given to West wheat damaged by vessels springing a leak by running on snags and sand-bars.

**THE TELEGRAPH.**—A late foreign paper thus accounts for the pronounced rumor, not long since, that the King of Prussia had abdicated, and that a republic was to be established on the ruins of monarchy:—

"The magnetic interpreter at the office of the Electric Telegraph is a politician, and considerably interested in foreign affairs. Late events have considerably excited him, and news from France has been so extraordinary, that there is not any thing which his excited mind does not anticipate on the first word of communication. The telegraph office during the other day, said, 'The King of Prussia'—The reader turned pale, and thought of the morning paper that had offered the highest price for early and exclusive intelligence. The dial proceeded—'The King of Prussia—has gone—lo—po!' In another minute the communication was on its way to the newspaper office. Not long after, however, the dial was again agitated, and then came—'Lo—dam. Making it rest thus:—The King of Prussia has gone to Potsdam.'"

**A NEW WAY.**—At the editorial head of the Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard, of the 11th inst. we find the following new way of telling a man's death:—

Died, on Saturday evening last, within twenty minutes after the reception of the contents of a pistol fired by Thomas D. Murray, Captain Henry B. Newman, citizen of this place, and in full vigor of manhood.

who were massacred by the British soldiers on the 19th of April, 1775, was opened in order to place the foundation of a monument. It is about to be erected on the spot. Their bones were found in an excellent state of preservation. The answers of seventy-three winters had covered them, yet still were to be seen remnants of their clothing, rusty buttons, an old shot pouch, two flints, stockings, adhering to their shoes, &c.—*Post.*

**INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.—FOUR BATTLES BETWEEN THE WHITES AND INDIANS.—HORRID MASSACRE OF TWENTY MISSIONARIES.**

[The Pittsburgh Chron. publishes the following Telegraphic dispatch.]

LOUISVILLE, May 21.

By the arrival of Major Meek, late and exciting news has been received from Oregon. Four powerful tribes of Indians have commenced a bloody war against the settlers. The whole atmosphere of the city seemed densely filled with snow-flakes. These turned out to be gnats or flies, little black-bodied insects with white wings, which soon settled by millions, billions, trillions, and quadrillions, upon the whole surface of the ground. A portion of our citizens seemed considerably alarmed. Some thought it an omen of the cholera, and others seemed to regard it as a portent of the triumph of Locco-Pocoism in November.

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It is said that President Polk has restored Mississippi Pollock, who was sentenced to State Prison for shooting an editor in Buffalo, N. Y., to his rank in the Navy. He had been previously pardoned from prison by Governor Young.

We thought the Governor's mistake in this case was bad enough, but President Polk has capped the climax. If the officers of the Navy are gentlemen of unsullied character, their feelings must be outraged by this thrusting among them of one who had forfeited his rank by a savage and cowardly attempt at assassination. Does anybody in the wide world believe that a common sailor who had been guilty of such a crime, would have been treated with such leniency?—*Tribune.*

**THE GALAXY.**

MIDDLEBURY, VT.

Tuesday, May 30, 1842.

**THE LOCO FOCO NOMINATIONS.**

We give our readers an extended report of the doings and sayings of the Baltimore Convention, supposing it to be a matter of some interest, just at present. What the final result of the New York quarrel may be, we will not attempt to conjecture. But how the Barnburners, after entering their protest against the proceedings of the Convention, (including the Presidential nomination), can hereafter sustain the nominee, with a very good grace, is more than we are able to see. Every effort made to secure their co-operation and good-will seems to have proved an entire failure.

But the great, noteworthy fact in all this business, is the nomination of LEWIS CASS! We are not disposed to find fault with the choice. It is just what we could have desired. It does seem to us absolutely impossible that a man whose character is so well known—a man who for so long a time has been anxiously grasping after the Presidency—a man who has been betrayed into all manner of inconsistencies, in his eagerness to secure the nomination—and who, in short, most inevitably appears contemptible in the eyes of all the more sober of his own party—it does seem impossible that such a man should get the election, under any circumstances. But in the present condition of Locofocoism, we should have strong confidence in the defeat of even the most unexceptionable candidate that party could select.

Of Gen. Butler, as a politician, we do not profess to know anything particularly characteristic. He has a military title—a fair military reputation—is the successor of Gen. Scott in command of the Mexican forces. To military glory, we are not aware that he has any particular pretensions. We do not calculate that his connection with the Mexican war, simply, will bring him many votes. In nominating Gen. Butler, however, it is manifest that the party who got up the war, are inclined to try what capital can be made of it, in the approaching campaign. Whether it will prove a profitable speculation, remains to be seen. We had thought, however, and we believe the people generally so understand it, that all the brilliancy of the renowned victories in Mexico, belonged pretty exclusively to the generals whose courage and sagacity alone it was—against fearful odds and unheard of obstacles—that won these battles. Butler bore no prominent part, as we are aware, in any of them, nor do we know that he has earned any remarkable distinction as a soldier.

It is rumored that the Barnburners will go for Senator Dix. We do not vouch for the correctness of this report, but we do not think it improbable. From all that we are yet able to learn, the nomination of Cass—who goes for absorbing the whole of Mexico, and for an unlimited extension of Slavery—is rather unpalatable to all that portion of the Democracy who have been desirous of being considered as Proviso men. We do not expect any serious resistance on their part, however, unless it is in the State of New York. These anti-slavery professions of Locofocoism we suppose to be very hollow.

The prospects of obtaining a ratification of the Treaty with Mexico, are more dark than ever. Indeed, the expectation seems now to be pretty much given up at Washington. This result we have steadily predicted—though it may not after all be confirmed. From present appearances, the war must be speedily renewed. Should this prove to be the case, the ensuing Presidential campaign, we imagine, will have two main issues—the disposal of Mexico, and the extension of Slavery. The views of the Locofoco nominees on these two points are well known—that is, if such a shuffling, whiffling demagogue may be said to have any opinions, (and in the present case, he is so plodged that dodging is impossible)—and they will hardly be tolerated among Northern men of determined Anti-Slavery principles.

The opinions of Henry Clay on these two points are as distinctly understood, since his celebrated speech at Lexington—and from all we can learn, Gen. Taylor may be equally relied on, as opposed to all these unjust and false schemes, to which Cass is committed. The same may be said of Gen. Scott, and Daniel Webster, and Judge McLean. That someone of these will be nominated, there is little doubt—and we submit the decision to a National Convention, with entire confidence that a worthy candidate (if not our own favorite) will be selected.

The *Liberty Gazette* says it is not true that John P. Hale was drunk, as reported, when he visited Burlington, a year ago; because, he lately spoke at a Temperance meeting in New York! But this is nothing, compared with the grammar and rhetoric and truth of the following sentence: "Europe has availed from her long slumbers, has at length banished the last remnant of human slavery from her borders," (white Slavery in Russia, especially!) "and with voice and hand is now ready to assist us to wash out the damning guilt which now rests upon this country."—Again, we find among the "right doctrines" of this same Liberty organ, a rabid Fourierite resolution, adopted by some disconcerted "male and female hand-loom weavers in Philadelphia," who had not even the vulgar courage to strike for higher wages.

We can cheerfully recommend this paper to all who feel the least inclination to vote for John P. Hale at the next Presidential election. It will prove a sovereign remedy.

**GEN. SCOTT'S RECEPTION.**

Gen. Scott's reception yesterday at Elizabethtown was worthy of his friends, neighbors, and countrymen who had assembled to do him honor. Thousands poured in from the surrounding country in every direction. A stage was erected in front of the Court House, decorated with flags, &c., and at 8 o'clock the procession was formed.

**MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF AN OUTRAGE.**

The lifeless body of Miss Morrisette has been found in the Alabama River. The direct cause of the melancholy which led to suicide was excitement and mortification from the outrages against her father by a mob in Mobile, who had taken umbrage at a vote given by Mr. M. in the State Senate, of which he was a member. The outrage has excited the indignation of the people of Alabama. They have denounced it in various public meetings. The aggressors should be punished.

**NOT HARD TO TAKE.**—A clergyman in Philadelphia, a few days ago, after uniting a pair in wedlock, was presented by the groom, who was a physician, with a small pill box, bearing the inscription "To be taken according to directions," which, however, instead of containing pills, was found to contain six "nint drops," similar to those which Senator Benton predicted would "flow up the Mississippi!" A more pleasant prescription could not be administered.

**Great Britain**, with 30,000,000 of people, sent through the mails last year eleven letters to each person, at two cents per letter. The United States, with 20,000,000 people only sent in the same time two and a half letters each, at five and ten cents a letter.

twice the price of the number. Mrs. E. F. Elliot, Miss Leslie, W. Gilmore Simms, Charles Sprague, & N. P. Willis, are among the Contributors. Single copies of the *Lady's Book* may be had by forwarding 25 cts. to L. A. Godey, 113 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

**THE GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.**—A revised edition of this popular novel has just been issued by B. B. Mussey & Co., Boston. It is a story of exciting interest throughout—full of incident, character, and beautiful description. But to readers in our immediate vicinity it has an additional charm, from a familiarity with so many of the localities and scenes which it represents.—The new edition is got up in an excellent style, and will be eagerly sought after, by all lovers of romance. It may be found at J. Leav's Bookstore.

We are informed that the remains of the son of Mr. Wm. Morton of this place, who died in New Orleans, Jan. 5th, 1842, have recently been brought from that city to this place for interment. After remaining in town one night, they were conveyed to Salisbury, his native town, where they were consigned to the tomb, to await the sound of the archangel's trumpet. The deceased, we learn, was a young man of strict integrity, and engaged in large and extensive business in New Orleans. He was much beloved by those who had the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with him, and his death much lamented. It must be a source of great gratification to his parents and friends here, to have the privilege, (mourning and heart-rending as it is,) to consign his earthly remains to the tomb upon the soil of his own native town, over which, we learn, is to be erected a Monument commemorative of his many good qualities of head and heart.

**FRANKS OF FORTUNE.** Some twenty five years ago a young man and his wife opened a little eating house in this city, near Fulton Market, and by industry and good management they amassed a handsome fortune, bought several lots of ground, and with the aid of more capital, for which they mortgaged their property, they built a magnificent hotel of white marble, six stories high, fronting on three streets. But the interest on the mortgage proved a canker worm, eating into the profits of their splendid establishment; and in a few years the mortgage was foreclosed, the building and lots sold for less than half their value, (less than the amount of the mortgage), and the man and his wife now grown old, were turned out of house and home. With a little help from his son the old man again commenced the world in a small eating house, but became again unfortunate; the old lady then opened a private boarding house; the son went to another city and established a hotel, and the family by their untiring industry, succeeded in maintaining a respectable position in society, although in the scale of wealth, immeasurably below their former station. Some months ago, the old man heard of the death of a wealthy relation in England, who had left a fortune of about eight hundred thousand dollars. He went to England, administered to the estate, and secured the property. He is now richer than he ever was before. In this brief narrative, our readers will probably have recognized Mr. Holt and his estimable consort, "Holt's Hotel," it is said, will again appear, in gilt letters, upon the splendid building fronting on Water, Fulton and Pearl streets. Mr. Johnson and his lady, the present popular host and hostess, will no doubt cheerfully make way for the amiable old couple. Mr. Holt, we understand, desires to purchase the building, to bequeath it to his faithful son, who stood by him manfully in his reverses.—*N. Y. Star.*

The above, we think highly probable, for we have it from the best authority that Mr. Smith of Salisbury, was employed by Mr. Holt to look after the will relating to this property, while on his first visit to England about 3 years since, and that he found the required will recorded at the Doctors' Commons in London, and forwarded an abstract of the same to Mr. Holt.

**LOCO FOCO NATIONAL CONVENTION.**